

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. JEFFERSON, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1862

We saw yesterday, for the first time, a Louisville Journal of the 12th inst., containing a communication from this place, one column long, headed, "Pettty Accusations against the Commander of this Post." The correspondent begins by stating that "under Gen. NEALEY's direction or supervision, the extensive field-works, rifle-pits, breast-works, barricades, etc., forming a chain of defence many miles (1) in extent, have been constructed. In this labor he has been aided by the Scientific knowledge of the Chief Engineer of Gen. BURKE's Staff, Captain MORRIS, and his assistants." The correspondent is singularly ignorant in regard to the facts of the case, or very unhappy in his use of language, which conveys the idea that General NEALEY is the author of our fortifications. Months ago, Governor JOHNSON urged on Gen. BURKE the necessity of the importance of fortifying this place. Capt. MORRIS, a young engineer of decided ability, was sent here in compliance with Governor JOHNSON's advice, and he has been the planner, deviser, and director, of the various fortifications throughout. Why the correspondent of the Journal should wish to glorify a Brigadier-General at the expense of a modest young Engineer, who is entitled to the sole credit of the works, we leave every one to judge for himself. The correspondent continues his puffing as follows: "Finding that in several instances passes granted by the Governor or his authority had been grossly abused, and that he was himself liable to reproach if he suffered the imposition to be longer carried on, General NEALEY concluded to confine the issuing of passes to his own headquarters."

This necessarily implies one of two things, either that Governor JOHNSON was a milk-and-water Union man, or that he was ignorant of the character of the community in which he was residing as Governor, and where he had lived for years, as a member of the Legislature, and as Governor of the State.

In reference to the former supposition we will simply say that Governor JOHNSON enjoys quite as good a reputation for loyalty as General NEALEY; and as to the latter, it is certainly the height of absurdity to say that a stranger could possibly enjoy the opportunities of distinguishing the loyal from the disloyal, which were possessed by one who has for years been familiar with the position of every prominent man in the State. The reform made by General NEALEY did not work like a charm, as his Eulogist would have us believe, for passes were given repeatedly to notoriously disloyal men and women, among the number, to the wife of the rebel Senator HENRY S. FOOTE. The truth is, the rebels got all the information through their emissaries at this place, which they wanted, the restrictions adopted by the Commander of the Post, availing no more to stop the current of information, than a weed would impede the fall of a cataract. The idea of establishing a surveillance over a few poor market people, and at the same time suffering intelligent and avowed rebels to pass and repass our lines is unmitigated nonsense. We know that General NEALEY's policy has been far more severely censured by citizens whose loyalty never wavered or faltered even in the darkest hour of rebellion, when a hell of traitors rioted in Nashville, and by military officers, than it ever has been in our columns. In all that we have said on this unpleasant subject, heretofore, we have been actuated by no personal ill-feelings. Our personal intercourse with the Commander of the Post, and with his subordinates, has always been of the most pleasant nature. We have been treated with uniform courtesy and politeness, and have not the shadow of a personal grievance or slight to complain of. But we owe a duty to the public, to the citizens and the soldiers, which no personal consideration should prevent us from discharging. The Journal's correspondent, at the conclusion of his article, whose burden is the praise of Gen. NEALEY, at the expense of every body else—for the policy of this officer is as nearly universally disapproved, and deprecated, in the army and among loyal citizens, as it is possible for it to be—discloses a very large cat at the bottom of his meat-tub. He speaks of persons, "whose rank is just of that

standard which permits of eternally clashing between those who presume to have power, and those who actually possess it. There seems to be too many wheels in the machinery. Gov. JOHNSON is understood to be here by the authority of the President of the United States as Military Governor. His position must be clearly defined. * * * If his powers are plenary, he should so exercise them, etc." That will do! Governor JOHNSON, who is acting by virtue of authority delegated to him by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and President of the United States, is charged with the responsibility of remonstrating against acts of military despotism, and attempting to protect loyal people, and their property from lawless aggression and depredation! Petty officers, inflated with a sense of momentary importance, have acted as though they imagined themselves authorized to confiscate and impress property, of all kinds, for their private use, and thus either outraged men whose loyalty is above all suspicion, or sobbed the Federal Government of forfeited property. These depredations and seizures have been carried on to a most alarming extent by inferior officers, who have paid no more regard to a loyal man than to the most malignant of traitors. These statements have been given to us by officers in the Federal army, at this place, from Ohio, from Indiana, and of this State, and the evidence of their truth may be found in documents which are now at the Capitol, and which will be forwarded to Washington.

An English literary journal says that no word in the language will rhyme with step. Pshaw! Look at this:

"I saw a waxy, rebel demagogue,
Who floundered for politicians at every step."

The same wisecrack asserts that no word will rhyme with silver. Silver don't need any rhyme. Only have plenty of it, and it will jingle enough of itself.

The rebel practice of firing on our pickets is a base one, but our soldiers ought not to take revenge by firing the pickets—about the grounds of loyal people.

A Quaker's Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Ninth Month, 19, 1862.

DEAR SON: I understand thy regiment is ordered to the front. If this is so, I hope thee will remember the stock from whom thee came; and remember that death is better than dishonor. From thy father.

Did Spartan heroism and bravery ever surpass that?

We find the following in an exchange. We need hardly say that we endorse every word of it:

General Rosecrans' Opinion of the National Crisis.

[From a letter written by General W. S. ROSECRANS at the headquarters of the army of the Mississippi, July 20, 1862.]

For more than a year we have engaged in this struggle, into which an arrogant and dictatorial slave oligarchy has driven a free, happy and peaceful people, fighting for the rights of all. With true bravery and invincible patience our citizen soldiers have stood on this ground to the present moment, against violators of the laws of war and humanity. Remaining true to their principles, they have said by words and actions to their fellow citizens in the South, we fight for common rights. If we win, you win. If the government is maintained you will dwell under the protecting shadow as freely as we. And there we stand, and thus we say to-day.

But if the Confederates prevail, farewell peace and safety to us; farewell freedom, forever! Their principles and leaders are known to us. They cheated us, crying out no coercion; holding out false hopes and deceitful assurances of friendly regard, while, assassin-like, they were preparing to destroy our government and reduce us to anarchy or servitude. The past year's experience readers, it is certain that if they triumph, blood and desolation, fire and sword, or arbitrary subjection to their will, awaits every white man who has manhood enough to dislike their system of slavery.

They will omit no means, honest or dishonest, to insure success. Misrepresenting, calumniating our motives, ridiculing our honest efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, and inflaming the passions of the populace by low epithets—among the milder and more ordinary means resorted to by this pseudo "chivalry," the meanest aristocracy that ever stood at the head of a civilized society.

The Machias (Me.) Union, tells of the capture at Lubec, on the 5th, of a monster diver shark, 30 feet long and 18 feet round the body. The liver, when cut up, filled eleven barrels, and produced one hundred and seventy gallons of oil.

The Sacrifices of War.

Some persons insist that the Government should adopt no measure to suppress the rebellion by which some innocent persons may suffer, with the guilty. They declare that unless loyal persons can be wholly exempted from the injuries resulting from any particular measure, which is designed to weaken and cripple the rebellion, it would be infinitely better to let that measure alone. This role, if carried out by the Government, would put a stop to the war against treason and rebellion immediately. The debt incurred, already, by carrying on the war, amounts to \$640,000,000, and must necessarily be increased, and the taxes required to pay this debt must fall far more heavily upon the loyal than upon the disloyal; and yet no loyal man in his senses would say that this oppressive tax must not be levied. The purses of over twenty millions of patriotic people, inhabiting twenty-seven States, must be severely taxed for years, while, for some time at least, the rebels will be exempt in a great measure from this burden. The prosecution of active warfare, in itself, involves the serious injury of hundreds of thousands of the most devoted, and unflinching patriots in the land. Loyal merchants have their business arrested by blockades; loyal steamboat and ship owners, have their trade stopped; loyal citizens have their farms occupied by armies, which lay waste everything, and have their very houses dismantled for the construction of fortifications; and during an engagement, the barns, the stables, and the residences of men and women whose morning and evening prayers to Heaven, are for the Union, are often destroyed by the bursting of shells, by fire, and by cannon balls. In the fortunes of war the good are continually liable to be injured with the bad, just as the falling thunder bolt, or the arrows of pestilence, fall upon the vicious and the virtuous alike. The rule which we have referred to, that no measure should be adopted to harm traitors, which may do any injury to loyal persons, is one which it is impossible to apply; its application would arrest immediately all the war measures which the Government is carrying out. Not only the property of many loyal persons must necessarily be sacrificed to the inexorable demands of war, but even the lives of multitudes of our best patriots must be lost in this mighty struggle. The pride and flower of our country have already been nipped by the frost of death. BAKER, LYON, MANSFIELD, JACKSON, POPE, and thousands of men, in the ranks, equally as noble-hearted as their fallen chiefs, have already perished. But shall we cease to bear still onward the flag of our country? God forbid. The highest and last duty which a patriot can discharge to his country, is to lay upon its altar, as did WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor. No species of property is more sacred than another or has any claim whatever to be exempted from the demands of the country. Whatever it may be necessary for us to sacrifice, to destroy rebellion, and remove its cause, let us make the sacrifice cheerfully. No genuine patriot will shrink from the stern requirement, for with such a one the salvation of his country is above all price, and her liberties a jewel of inestimable value.

The forces engaged were the 24th and 44th Massachusetts, the Marine artillery, Belger's battery, and the 3d New York cavalry.

The marine artillery made a gallant and bold dash across a creek and lost four of their men. One of the 24th was killed.

The enemy left Hamilton abandoning his earthworks precipitately. We move from this place in two hours to take Tarboro, on Tar river.

The gunboats will co-operate with us. The North State and some other gunboats had an engagement day before yesterday on Tar river. Our marches have been made with great rapidity. Expect shortly better and more important news than I have referred to here.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 10th says, it appears that the Federals landed large forces at Washington on Sunday, and advanced to Hamilton and took possession of that town. It is reported they destroyed nearly the entire place. Their force is represented to be about 10,000 infantry with 40 pieces of artillery and considerable cavalry. They are also reported to have landed a large force at Palmyra, Halifax county, some 25 or 30 miles from Weldon.

General Pettigrew commands the Confederates at Weldon. The Yankees are said to be commanded by Gen. Foster.

New York, Nov. 13.—For the last eighteen months the most gigantic frauds against the Government have been going on in this city by means of forged bills on the subsistence department on White street.

The facts are, that Solomon Kohnstam, broker, and G. B. Tracy, broker, have been in the habit of purchasing bills on the Subsistence Department in this city for half, and sometimes one-fourth their apparent value.

Parties were employed to hunt up contractors who have subsisted men, and some of the latter were led to sign bills for subsisting 1,000 men when they had really provided for but 100. As many as fifty persons are implicated in these frauds, and quite a number of them are already in custody. Kohnstam and Tracy were arrested last Tuesday, and taken to Fort Lafayette. One of the runners confesses to having sold \$100,000 worth of these bills, and another acknowledges a still larger, a great deal of which were fraudulent. It is supposed the whole will amount to not far from a million dollars.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]
LAGRANGE, MISS., Nov. 13.—General Grant's advance occupied Holly Springs to-day, and our pickets are two miles south of that place.
The second despatch says that Colonel Lee, of the 7th Iowa cavalry, had driven in the rebel pickets at Dunkerson's mill, on the Tallabatchie river, four miles south of Holly Springs. Lee captured 100 prisoners, among whom were several officers, one of whom is a Captain on Van Dorn's staff.
A brisk skirmish is now going on at Dunkerson's mill, and the rebels are retreating.
Gen. Grant is determined to drive the rebels to the wall and pin them there.

LATE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Lord Lyons, who returned to Washington yesterday, paid a visit of courtesy to President Lincoln this morning, in company with Secretary Seward.

Gen. John C. Fremont has not been ordered hither, but visits Washington on leave asked for and granted a month ago. It has been ascertained, on inquiry, that no negotiations have been received from the officers in the army of the Potomac since the change of commanders, and that officers who are not disposed to continue in the service in consequence of the change will find no difficulty in being relieved.

The story about an alleged iron-clad, which ran the blockade off Charleston, is traceable here to an event that occurred over a month ago, and which was soon after published. The Flambœus's rifled guns made no impression upon the blockade-runner simply because none of the random shots struck her. The rebel steamer ran by the Flambœus during the night.

Much that is said about the rebels being reinforced with iron-plated vessels from Europe finds no confirmation at the Navy Department, which is not indifferent to obtaining facts on that subject.

New York, Nov. 13.—The Herald's correspondent from North Carolina reports the occupation of Hamilton. The letter is dated the 4th, and says: "We have just arrived at this place, taking it with a grand cavalry charge and combined gunboat movement. Our land forces left Williamston yesterday evening, and encamped for the night six miles below Hamilton, and moved forward at daylight this morning. The enemy is in strong force, and has retreated to Tarboro. We will seek the earliest opportunity to afford him a fight. The people of the country are greatly alarmed at our approach. They flee from home and their property. The gunboats have successfully co-operated with us."

The gunboats had a few moments' engagement with the enemy as they came up the river.
Gen. Foster's command had a severe engagement on Sunday night with 3,000 rebel infantry, at a breastwork supported by six pieces of artillery. We killed and wounded 60 of the enemy. Our loss was ten.

The forces engaged were the 24th and 44th Massachusetts, the Marine artillery, Belger's battery, and the 3d New York cavalry.

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names of three hundred Sioux who have been condemned to be executed. The President replied, calling for a synopsis of evidence to be sent by mail. It is not probable that the wholesale execution which is proposed will be sanctioned by the President.

Thirty-three men of the 2d Indiana cavalry made a dash into Fredericksburg yesterday, and captured twenty-nine prisoners.

General Wool publishes a card to-day, saying: "It is not true that I placed this incapable Colonel Miles in command of Harper's Ferry."
He was there in command when I assumed control of this Department, and had been ordered to establish his headquarters there, on the 29th of March, by Major-General McClellan, then Commander-in-Chief. On the 30th of April the Secretary of War sent the following order to Colonel Miles at Harper's Ferry: "You will please make daily reports of the state of your command to this Department. I have now no time to notice further the censure of the Commission. When I am at leisure it will receive the attention which it merits."

The Reception of Parson Brownlow at Grand Rapids—A Ludicrous Scene.

From the Detroit Free Press.
The Committee appointed to receive Parson Brownlow at Grand Rapids the other day, performed a comedy of errors which was extremely amusing to those who witnessed it. Deeply impressed with the importance of the event as an era in the history of that usually quiet city, they assembled in the morning and arranged the preliminaries; and at nine o'clock took an omnibus for the depot, which is nearly a mile from the town. Upon arriving there they ranged themselves and waited with feverish anxiety for the train, which was a little behind time. As the cars came up, the committee formed itself into semi-circle on the platform near the track, the chairman a short, Pumblechookian sort of a man, standing in the centre, speech in hand, ready to pounce upon the Parson as soon as he appeared. About the first man to alight was Parson Brownlow, but as the Committee did not happen to know him from "any other man," he was allowed to pass quietly to the rear. Four or five more people stepped out, and then a well-dressed gentleman appeared at the door, with a servant bearing his valise. A committee man poked the chairman and the chairman nodded, and as soon as the individual alighted he commenced reading the welcome address; but before he had finished the first paragraph he was astonished by the announcement from the stranger that he wasn't Parson Brownlow, but the agent for Holloway's pills. The chairman opened his mouth in amazement, but at this point Mr. Brownlow who had been watching the proceedings, came forward, and introducing himself, said to the chairman that they had better go to the hotel, and he would listen to the address when they got there. So the party took possession of the committee omnibus and drove off, some of them feeling decidedly flat, and more especially the chairman, who had made such a ludicrous mistake in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. He will probably not soon hear the last of his attempt to eulogize the agent of Holloway's pills.

In Mobile, a bushel of corn sells for \$3 50; at Montgomery it is \$1 25. Butter sells at \$1 50 per pound. Flour, at Mobile, is \$4 00 per barrel; in Richmond, \$2 75. In Alabama it is \$5. Coffee sells in Mobile at \$3 per pound, at auction.—The Tribune, commenting upon these prices, says: "A wild spirit of speculation and money-making has seized the public mind." A huge and relentless game of "grab" is being played with desperate energies, and instead of helping each other through the trials of these dark hours, and these terrible struggles of the nation pining for independence, we seem to be preying upon each other like so many wild beasts. Unhappily, it is the poor whose faces are ground and whose bellies are pinched by these reckless speculations and ruinous prices.—Let men who can forget the throes of their country in their mad greed of gain at least compassionate the condition of the poor and needy, especially among the families of their brave defenders in the field. Let them beware lest while they are rioting in their gains to-night, it prove not a Belshazzar's feast, to be followed by ruin in the morning. The enemies of your liberties, the despoilers of your honor, are not ten thousand miles off, as the temper of the times would indicate. Casting bullets and burning arms would be a more fitting employment for a gallant and liberty-loving people, circumspect as those of Mobile are.

A letter in the Tribune from Richmond, dated the 28th, says that the government has every disposition to defend Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, and that "every effort will be made to save them from the fate of New Orleans and Memphis." It is added, however, that "past experience teaches us the folly of relying upon the government."

Rev. Dr. ELLIS in a speech, at Brooklyn N. Y., said that he could recall three occasions on which he had wittingly and deliberately placed himself outside the providence of God, in a situation where he felt he had even no right to pray. The first was when he descended into the crater of Vesuvius; the second when he entered the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, nine miles under ground; and the third was in Washington under Buchanan's rule!

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

S. R. DUFFIELD, Manager.
CLAUDE C. HAMILTON, Stage Manager.
S. T. SIMONS, Treasurer.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!

Monday Evening, Nov. 17, 1862.

A TALE OF BLOOD; Or, The Idiot Witness!

BALLAD, DANCE, &c. &c. &c.
MRS. DUFFIELD.
MRS. RICHARD.

TOODLES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO M. POWERS, on his Clothing business, are hereby notified that Southern money will be received in payment of their accounts for thirty days from date. His books and office is now at Myers, Hays & Co.'s, No. 72 North Market street.
(Nov. 15-26)

LOST.

AT THE MARKET-HOUSE, ON SATURDAY morning, a small Account Book, with different accounts, and some other papers, of no value to any person except myself. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at this Office, or the Market House, Stall No. 1.
Nov. 16th, 1862-4f
ADAM COE.

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO INFORM THE Public that they have

REMOVED

from their Store on Union Street,

To No. 22 PUBLIC SQUARE,

previously occupied by KENNEDY & HUMPHREY.

The Ladies especially will confer a favor in noticing the above.

E. & J. NORTHEMAN,

22 Public Square, two doors from College Street.
Nov. 16-1w

600,000

MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS,

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canada, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10th, 1862, cost \$25,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colver or Mitchell, and sold at the low price of fifty cents; \$750,000 copies are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canada combined in one, giving

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and distances between.

Guarantees any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Sends for \$1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished at all our agents.

WANTED.—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competition.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Bluecher's Hill, Gettysburg, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

Topographical Map of Kentucky,

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

It is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, and PENNSYLVANIA.—The Map is very large; it is not only a County Map, but it is also a County and Railroad Map of the United States and Canada combined in one, giving

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—From Actual Surveys by Capt. Bart and Wm. Brown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every main plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand bar, island, town, landing, and all places 25 miles back from the River—colored in Counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets; \$2 in pocket form; and \$2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD.—Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many copies as required for use of that squadron.
GILBERT WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
Nov. 14-3f

Exchange on Louisville

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IN SUMS TO SUIT, AND

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U. S. Demand Notes,

BY

A. G. SANFORD & CO.,

EXCHANGE AND MONEY DEALERS,

No. 50, College Street, Merchants' Bank

Nov. 14-1w

WANT TO PURCHASE

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Union and Planters' and Bank

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Money,

Which we will pay the highest price. Also, GOV.

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W. E. CHILDS & CO.,

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Oct. 14-2w